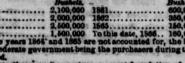
THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

ns of Political Reaction in the South ing Interests—The Exodus of the
Anticipated Scattery of Labor—
cultural Policy—Prospects of the

exodus of freedman from Virginia, North the Carolina. Georgia and Alabama will cause the of labor the current year and will greatly cultivation of the main staples, cotton and is policy, gwing to the necessities of the liter the former agreem of raising cotton to no of other products, as much as possible. Of provisions in all the "outhern States fe expanse, so is money, and, owing to the nanry capacit of loans is very poor. It therefore people tery, as far asspecticable, a farfety people try, as far asspecticable, a farfety



The then goss on to advocate the introduction of a class of emicranic who have capital, and advace legiclation for this purpose, as follows:

The amigrant interest who have been sent here by Northova emigrant scheden and other associations in the entigrant scheden and other associations in the entigrant scheden are supposed to the refuse of emigrant write were not of this class at all but the refuse of emigrant write were not of this class at all but the refuse of entigrant write were not of this class at all but the refuse of entigrant write were not of the class at all but the refuse of entigrant to the control of the contro

femorial Associations in the South—The "Honored" Dead and Starving Orphans—Relief Associations—What they Have Done—The Honore Lettery Enterprise—History of the Davis Mausion—Rebel Recellections, &c.

RETHROND, Va., Jan. 25, 1867.

RETRIONE VA. Jan. 25, 1867.
When the Southern people became defeated they found themselves in a most deplorable condition—with all rights and privileges forfeited, destilute of the necessaries of life, and an actual dependence on the conqueror for Tood staring them in the face. Bread was therally supplied them by the various milliary commanders throughout the South—and even raiment—and from the North came assistance in all shapes, including money, an abundance of provisions and stocks of all the necessaries whereverth to begin the world anew. from the North came assistance in all snapes, including money, an abundance of previsions and stocks of all the necessaries microwith to begin the world anew. Amongst them were thousands of widows, orphans, and mained moldiers, who must henceforward look to the charity of the world for the means of existence. These were for quite, a lengthy period supplied by the agents of the Preceduren's Bureau and the army quartermasters, and were until recently comparatively neglected by their own people, who instead of making immediate provision as soon as circumstances permitted, for these sufferers were most industrious in the expenditure of money and means, foolishiy and vairly, upon momerial smeciations. Organisations commemorative of their "honored" deed were formed in all the unreconstructed States, and vast some of money were subscribed for monuments, decorations, dec., while as yet nothing had been done for the suffering widows, orphans or beliptes mainted. Relief for about was left to the people of other States to commence, and the citizens of Saitingers were the first to Shingurate the movement. Once started, however, it

TENNESSEE.

OUR MASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

connessee Not to be Represented in the For-tieth Congress-Walting for Negro Suffrage and Negro Votes-The Work Before the Leg-

the colored vote can contribute towards electing a full radical delegation, instead of, as would likely be the case of a special election were ordered before negro suffrage was a fact, having half or more of the new mambers conservatives? The arrangement is a very convenient one from the Governor's stand point; its fairness and ethical orthodoxy, people with strict notions of propriety might be disposed to call in question. So that the meeting of the Fortieth Congress, except Governor Brownlow changes the present programme, will find Tennessee without representation in the House of Representatives.

When her representatives do arrive at the National Capital, if there be a conservative among them. I'm very much mistaken in the drift of events. Men of means and influence bere may talk as much as they please about controlling the voice of their "niggers," but there is hardly anything more certain than that there would not be one colored were in ten who could not be relied upon to go the square radical ticket. They have yet a very lively recollection of the party who set them free, and marraitude forms to part of the colored man's nature. After a time, when the complexion of political factions will have been clanged, suggesting pre-rebellion party lines, the newness will probably be divided after the fusbion of the wittes.

The Legislature has been in session here a week. An the Senate is yet without aquorum, no bosiness has been transacted 'n either house." The snah bounces before the bedy is to regulate theauffrage westion, to eason a loyal military bill, and to povels for a liberal common school system, embraciage black and white. Whist will be done in the franchise brigases may be told in advance. The ballot will be extended to the kerro, while a more stringent law thin is now in force will very probably be enacted to preent rebels from voting. The radicals have fully two-tirds in each house, so that they can de simple the subject of the wint of the propect of universal schize the propect of universal schize. P

SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLEST CORRESPONDENCE.

The Trinle of the reedmen Charged with Murder-The Cas of Horace Greeley-United States Tris for Smuggling, &c. Charleston, Jan. 24, 1867.

The despest interest is been excited in this commu-The deepest interest b been excited in this community for the freedmen th have been on trial for murder at the present term of th Court of Sessions. The trial of segrees by a superiorcurit of South Caroline is a new thing, and the courts pue would have gratified the beart of the most ardensymbican. There has been a general desire appearant the part of the whites that the unfortunate prisensity the part of the whites that the unfortunate prisensity the part of the whites that the unfortunate prisensity that the course of Judge lykins, therefore, in assigning the ablest members of the bar to defend them has met with universal apprention.

The argument of Und States Senator Campbell in behalf of the negre Pace Greeley alias Johnson was one of his best effortance elected the admiration of whitee and blacks. I testified that the evidentity articles and truthful manner in which the colored witnessee gave their evidence was the best argument in sport of the admiration of such testimony in our aris. The freedmen who formerly belonged to these Mr. B. B. sheet gave their evidence with considering emolion, and spot used a

GEORGIA.

OUR ATLANTA CORRESPONDENCE.

ness of the country, possessing as it does so many natural advantages; and yet the editor goes on to argue that

overy figure. What a desirable land, I thought, for the weak lunged New Englander!

Indifference of the South to Congressional Action and Its Own Future—Effect of this Feeling in Puralyzing Industrial Energies—Northern Capital in Cotton Crops—Bad Teachings of the Southern Press—Scarcity of Labor.

Arlanya, Ga., Jan. 24, 1867.

The people of this city are too busy to think about the reduction of the State to a Territory, the imprachment of the President, or the abolition of the Supreme Court. Radical, vital to the interests of the people as these measures would be, the people here have suffered a worse fate, and hence are not alarmed at less evila. The fear of confiscation even, which has lately been revived, and in the middle and southern sections of the State produced quite a stir among the unpardoned, and among those who have purchased property from that class, does not affect the population here; as it is pretty well understood that it is mainly Northern and Western capital that has caused Atlanta to rise from her ashes.

There is a class of persons to be met with in Georgia who have been so much lashed, to borrow a figure from slavery, by the fears and anxieties to which they have been subjected ever since the collapse of the confederacy in regard to property and life, that they seem to have grown indifferent to any threats which the radicals make; and I am surprised to see them take as coolly the prospect of those threats being carried into execution, and this old Commonweath reduced to a Territory to clamor like others for admission into the sisterhood of States, as other Territories have done, as if the announcement of a general annosty had been made by the present Congress, whose time to degood or cvilin now so short. However, the matter is succeptible of an easy physiological explanation; for when disease has prayed upon the human system to a certain extens the subject lesse all sense of feeling and dies, it may be without pain or spony. Such persons step newspapers of every kind, and manifest no serie

though they never sympathized with them in their rebellion against the government, yet to all those who
are in heart loyal, are willing now to extend the hand
and the heart of sympathy.

The old cotton crop is now being slowly brought to
market. Just before Christmas it came forward freely
by the planters, in order that they might obtain funds
with which to discharge their indebtedness for labor.
This being accomplished they now wait for better prices.
It is estimated that fully one-fourth of the cotton crop of
the state is still in the hands of the planters.

There is beginning to be felt a deficiency in laborers,
which promises to be a serious evil in this section. The
planters in the Southern section of the State are sending
out agents in every direction, and offering higher prices
for labor for the cultivation of their farms than can be
obtained on the farms of this portion of the State. The
climate in the northern and altitudinous portions of
Georgia is as well suited for white labor as that of any
portion of the Union, and this is an inviting field for
white immigration. It has been proposed that the State
have a bureau of immigration, to give aid and encouragement to white immigration, to prove the sound of the soil. The measure
failed at the last seasion of the Legislature, but would
succeed sow if there were an opportunity to pass the
measure.

LOUISIANA.

of Congress, and I up are the constraint of the amendment would exercise any influence in changing or altering that determination. The idea and hope of readmission as a State on any other torms I regard as illusory, and the sooner the honest, well meaning mass of the people realize the fact and make up their minds to submit and act accordingly, will they assist in adjusting and settling our political relations with the federal government on a peaceful and permanent basis.

The riots or massacre in New Oricans, though confined to a cartain locality, is an event which may be said to concern the people of the whole State, as well as the United States, and for me to pass it over in silence in this document would probably be attributed to motives of fear, in view of the fact that an attempt has been made to hold me responsible for their origin in giving my sanction to the meeting of the convention. So far as

Total. \$1,674,755

Excluding and deducting the balance brought forward from previous year, amounting to \$597,728, and the further sum of \$1,596,000 of state Treasury notes rued, the receipts proper of the general fund would be. \$1,796,721

The expenditures proper for the same period, excluding appropriations for Levee Board of \$1,600,000, would be. 1,615,705

Amount is circulation January 1, 1867. \$1,408,765

Major General John Pope, of the United States Army; General A. H. Whittlesoy, of Washington; Colonel Eddy and ex. Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel J. R. English, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Clark and Mr. Ford, of the British army, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Captain George H. Highes, of the United States Army; Professor Guizot, of Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of Rochester, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

THE EAST.

News from Japan. By the British bark Archibald, which arrived at Sai co on the evening of the 31st December, in

damage was done.

General Van Valkenberg, United States Minister, had gone on the United States steam sloop Hartford to Nagasaki. He was to return soon on the United States steamer Wyoming, which left at the same time, when the Hartford would proceed to ports in China, to be absent at least a year.

and the news details quite interesting.

The clipper ship Sea Serpent, from San Francisco on
the 18th of September and Honolulu the 5th of October,

arrived at Hong Kong prior to November 5.

The Viceroy of Nanking has taken the field in person Shautung Neiufei (rebels.) Three independent forces of imperial troops were on the march against the rebels, but the peculation among their commanders had been so

The two surviving Catholic priests who escaped to the Corcan mountains after the massacre of their companions, arrived at Chefoo on the 6th October. The whole of the Corcan male population is said to have been summoned to arms by the King to resist the French. A special courier had arrived from Peking with a letter, advising the Coreans to treat with rather than attempt to combat the French, and at first the King was iselined to follow the advice. Subsequently, however, his counsellors persuaded him to continue the persecution which had been commenced against the Christians and to persevere in an exclusive policy.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

By eight o'clock in the evening the guests becan to assemble, and at nine the doors of the diring saloes were strown open and soon after all those present, numbering three hundred persons, were seated. The room was appropriately and beautifully decorated, and the headquarter's band, late that of the Second artillery, furnished the music. Governor Low, of this State, pracided, and all the high degularies of the city, the army and navy, the foreign Consuls and not a few of the loading Chinese merchants, were present.

General Covernor Low's struct.

After all were seated and order was restored, Governor Low made the following introductory speech:—

General Law and the high been the custom in all ages and in all

GENTLEMEN—It has been the custom in all ages and in all parts of the civilized world to celebrate, by appropriate coremonies, great achievements in war, commerce, science, literature or art, which promise to promote the well being of the service, which promises the property of the world. In accordance with this custom we meet here to-night to exchange congratulations over the inauguration of an enterprise—the opening of direct steam communication with Japan and China—which unut, of necessity, bed to the property of this State and prove a great auxiliary in the building up and extension of the commercial importance of the United States. So rapid has been our progress during the last half century, and so completely has mind obtained the moneth and turn our thoughts from the every day concerns of life to the contemplation of the magnificent enterprises imagnetied to our mied, and the seattle likely to flow therether that at this time one might open his eyes and look upon the world with wonder and actonishment only equalled by that which sind fully van winds when the world with wonder and actonishment only equalled by that which sind fully van winds when the world roun his long and uninterrupted intercourse by railroad with the Atlantic States have formed the beast of our drams of future prosperity. The enthusiastic, the hopful and the sanguine have thorse for the accomplishment of these can't contemplated one day, but not during, this generation; they will not pay took. "Applause, life which the doubting over depoined, and the finite seat significantly and said:—"These are grand coverptions, which gare has been provided the provided the seat of the finite seat of the finite seat of the seates of the seat

The end of the Governor's speech was the signal for a remendous burst of applause.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

remendous burst of applause.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

First regular toast by the President—"The President of the United States." This toast was drunk standing.

Music—"Hait to the Chief."

Twelfth regular toast.—"The Chinese Merchants of San Francisco—Our skillul competitors in trade; our generous rivals in good works. May the Flowery Kingdom yet produce a China Aster."

f direct steam communication with Japan, China and

the death of the Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, Marqu s and Earl of Exeler, and Baron Burghley, county Northceased nobleman was the direct descendant and repre-sentative of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, the famous Marquis and eleventh Earl of Exeter. He was born on the 2d of July, 1795, and in consequence of the death of his father in May, 1804, he, being the legal heir to the titles and estates, succeeded to both before he had at tained his ninth year. He was educated at St. John's

his father in May, 1804, be, being the legal heir to the titles and estates, succeeded to both before he had attained his ninth year. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated there as M. A., in 1814, and as L.L.D. in 1835, On the 12th of May, 1824, he married isabelie, daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray House, sussex, who survives him, and by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William Alleyse, Lord Burghley, conservative Member of Parliament Lyr North Northhamptonshire, succeeded to the interest of the Aughtive was kinden as a frm and consistent supporter of conservation. Descended from one of the haughtiest and most articorational families of England, he retained all of that pride of birth which distinguicates the English nothinty and opposed with all his ability the demands of the lower classes for a greater share in the government of the British empire. From 1841 to 1846 he held the position of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and during Lord Derty's administration in 1852 was appointed to the important office of Lord Chamberials of the Queen's Household. Upon the return of Lord Derby to office in 1858 he was again appointed to the same position, which he held until the second retirement of the present Fremier of Great Britain, when he agan retired into private life. In addition to these offices his loriship was Hereditary Grand Alimoner, and was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Rutland and Northampton for many years. He was also the serior Knight of the Gurter, baving been decorated with that famous order in 1827.

Outside of his political careeer the late Marquis was known, with admiration to the sporting world of England, as one of the most enthuslastic sportsmen of his age. In 1816 he commenced his career as a member of the turn, he having won a plate at Stanford during that year, and for the past forty years his horses have taken part in all of the great races in England. He was at one time owner of the largest stock of raceboraes in the kindon, an